





stance sent to one of them, or to B. Holmes, Esq. Treasurer, will be thankfully received and faithfully applied. T. Osgood, Sec'y. Montreal, Aug. 1, 1837.

#### From the Albany Argus, by Request. LONDON TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY. J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

In a letter from J. S. Buckingham, Esq. member of parliament, to E. C. Delavan, Esq. dated June 11th, Mr. B. says, "The first anniversary of our Total Abstinence Society was held at Exeter Hall, just a fortnight after the anniversary of the old, or Methodist Society, as it is called, and I regret exceedingly that Mr. Kirk and your son were not present to see the difference. The number of the auditors present in the orchestra, hall and galleries must have exceeded 5000 persons. The meeting began at 11 and continued till 5, and the attention and enthusiasm was maintained throughout. Earl St. James presided, and gave a most interesting history of his father, who at an early age, in consequence of feeble health, was sent to the Continent, where a pupil of the great Boerhaave recommended to him total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and exercise; which advice he followed through life, with the happiest effects; having renovated his constitution and lived happily to a very advanced age. He also stated that he had abstained himself for the last five years from all that intoxicates, and had influenced all his tenants to do the same with the most wonderful results; that he had now with great pleasure signed the total abstinence pledge, and that he felt himself honored in being made president of the society; and would recommend its principle to the British nation and to the world. No first anniversary of any society ever held in England was so numerous, so brilliant, and so unanimous. The foundation is firmly laid in the hearts and understandings of the multitude, and under the blessing of Heaven, our progress will be rapid and durable."

On the subject of the admission of a proposed appeal from the friends of temperance in America to the people of Great Britain, free of duty, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recommended, but which the Lords of the Treasury had declined granting as forming a dangerous precedent, Mr. Buckingham writes, "I can readily enter into the pleasure which the recommendation of the Chancellor occasioned, and feel equally the disappointment which the decision of the Lords of the Treasury must have occasioned. We have not been idle in England, but by meetings, memorials and deputations, we hope yet to move the Lords of the Treasury to yield. I have forwarded your letter to me, enclosed in one of my own to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and shall press the matter upon him with all the force I can. But supposing even this should fail, (which I can hardly anticipate,) I have already ascertained that an appeal to the friends of temperance in this country would obtain the necessary funds for paying the duty and effecting the distribution, as the least return they could make for your munificence in providing the originals. You may therefore safely proceed with the preparation of the MSS. and even with the printing of 100,000, or by before which time more definite intelligence will be forwarded to you."

Mr. Buckingham writes Mr. Delavan, that he purposes sailing for America in the course of a few weeks, for the purpose of visiting the country and delivering a course of lectures on the East.

Mr. B. has been a great traveller. After ascending the Nile beyond the Cataracts, into Nubia and visiting every part of upper and lower Egypt, Mr. Buckingham went down the Red Sea, by Arabia to India; and having remained a short time at Bombay, returned again to Egypt by the same route, from whence he set out a second time, on a perilous journey by land all the way from Egypt to India. In this journey he wore the costume of the Arabs, aided by a long and full beard, and a turban speaking Arabic fluently, acquired in his travels through Egypt; and after traversing the Jordan, passing over the Euphrates into Mesopotamia and the Tigris into Persia, and visiting the remarkable cities and towns of Tyre and Sidon, Acre, Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch, Aleppo, Urt of the Chaldees, Nineveh, Babylon, Bagdad, Ecbatana, Ispahan, Persopolis, Shiraz, Bushire, and other places of historical renown, sailed on an expedition against the Pirates of the Persian Gulf, and after a successful struggle for their extirpation from that sea, reached India a second time.

Here Mr. Buckingham was appointed to the command of a frigate, belonging to the Imperial Museum, an independent Arab prince, in which he performed a voyage up to the Persian Gulf, to Bassorah on the Euphrates, thence back to India, and visiting the whole of the coast of Malabar, Ceylon, and Coromandel, he reached Calcutta, the capital of Bengal.

On Mr. Buckingham's return to England, he devoted himself for six years to the publication of his most celebrated work, "The Oriental Herald," which extended to 25 octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each, and which, published in monthly parts, at 5s. each, had an extensive circulation, and produced a great effect in all the mercantile and manufacturing towns, in awakening the public mind to the importance of opening the trade between Great Britain and China, then exclusively in the hands of the East India Company.

This publication, which first scattered the seeds of this great question, was followed up by Mr. Buckingham's making a journey through almost every part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in which he was occupied for four years, and during which, it is calculated, that he addressed, in the various churches and assemblies in every place to hear his lectures, not less than 500,000 persons, besides exciting public discussion in the newspapers of every town, which must have spread the information conveyed by his addresses to the eyes and ears of several millions more. These lectures he proposes to repeat in America.

Mr. Buckingham's labors in Parliament have been directed to the accomplishment of liberal and benevolent objects. He has lived to see the adoption of all his views with respect to India—the trading monopoly of the India Company being abolished; the burning of widows alive in India put down; the revenue derived from idolatry suppressed; the freedom of the press established; the right of settlement in India admitted; trial by jury secured, &c.

In the session of 1834, Mr. Buckingham made his celebrated speech, in moving for a select committee to inquire into the causes and consequences of the habits of intemperance, which prevailed to such an extent among the laboring population, in order to ascertain whether some legislative measures could not be adopted to prevent the further spread of so great a national evil. This motion was opposed by Lord Althorp, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with all the force of government, and Mr. Buckingham carried his motion by a majority of 64 to 47, and the committee was accordingly appointed.

The evidence collected by that committee is familiar to most of our readers. It was such as nothing but an authorized parliamentary tribunal could have called forth, as it embraced facts from all parts of the country, and from the best informed parties in each collected with the greatest diligence, and at the public

expense. The labors of the committee were continued over several weeks, and the report was drawn up by Mr. Buckingham, as chairman, and presented to the House. It was reduced into a single sheet, for general circulation, and an immense number of copies were issued in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America.

#### BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Sept. 1, 1837.

#### ANDOVER ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the Andover Theological Seminary, with the leave of Providence, will be held at the Chapel, on Wednesday the sixth day of September. The exercises will commence at 9 o'clock A.M. As the occasion is one of special interest to Ministers of the Gospel, it is peculiarly desirable that they should be accommodated. But so great have been the numbers convened in past years, that many ministers, and some who have come a great distance, have not been able to obtain seats, or to enter the house. The Committee have, therefore, with reference to the coming Anniversary, adopted the following regulations, viz.

1. None, except Ladies introduced by Members of the Seminary or of the families connected with the Seminary are to be admitted, till the procession, consisting of the Guardians, Officers and Preceptors of the Seminary, Ministers of the Gospel, and candidates for the ministry, have entered and are seated.
2. No persons are to be admitted at any time during the exercises, under sixteen years of age.

JOHN EDWARDS,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee.  
Andover, Aug. 28, 1837.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Letter to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the annexation of Texas to the United States. By William E. Channing. Boston, J. Munroe & Co.

It is refreshing to one's spirit to meet with a production like this. The comprehensive views here taken of the present relations of our country; of its prevailing spirit; of the guilt already resting upon it, and the dangers that surround it, are not a whit more appalling than just, nor more humiliating than salutary. It is impossible to do justice to this pamphlet of 72 pages by any abstract of its positions and reasonings—it is full of truth; full of hallowed feeling; full of patriotism and philanthropy. It should—why if it did, find its way into every family of the Union, and thence its note of alarm in every ear. It is time—high time, that the nation were awakened to perceive the volcano over which it sleeps; at least to hear the rumbling of the fires that lie underneath it, and prepare for a retreat from threatening dangers. And here is enough to awake it. Let individuals who sympathize with the author in his patriotism, and in his disinterested regard to the welfare of the world, unite their efforts to extend the circulation of a Tract that breathes only "peace on earth and good will to men;" let them possess themselves, fully of the Author's views, and pour them forth on every fit occasion, warm from their own hearts, and it is not possible that his influence and theirs shall not be felt far and wide; perhaps, in the salvation of the country. But, every freeman, who claims to be the friend of God and man, is called upon to "be up and doing."

Though we cannot do justice to this publication by any abstract of its arguments and facts, yet we are not willing to let it pass with a general notice only. And our readers will hardly excuse us if we give them not at least a brief outline of the author's views.

His first argument then, against annexing Texas to the United States, is derived from the criminality of the revolt which threatens to sever that country from Mexico. And here, it is shown clearly, that the Texan insurrection was in no sense a struggle for freedom; that it was the violation of solemn obligations expressly incurred; that Mexico had been far more liberal in her construction of the stipulations originally made with the Texan settlers than justice required her to be; that the first great cause of the rebellion was, the unbounded, unprincipled spirit of land speculation kindled in multitudes in the United States; that another cause was, the resolution to throw Texas open to slaveholders and slaves, contrary to the doctrine of Mexico, and another cause was the disappointment of the Texans in their effort to separate themselves from Coahuila, and form themselves into an independent state; that the whole number of the Texans at this crisis, was but 20,000 all told, opposing themselves to nine millions of Mexicans; that the country has not been conquered by the colonists, nor by any foreign government, but by selfish individuals and private citizens of the United States; that it is nothing less than the robbery of a realm in the spirit of individual rapine.

His second argument is, that by annexing Texas to our country we enter on a career of encroachment, war and crime, which will merit and incur the punishment and woe of aggravated wrong doing. It will be an event not standing alone. It will darken our future history. It will be the beginning of conquests, which unless arrested and beaten back by a just and kind Providence, will stop only at the Isthmus of Darien. To annex Texas is to declare perpetual war with Mexico. She is already strong in her hatred, if not in her fortresses and skill; strong enough to make war a dangerous and bloody game. She is ready to attack herself to Europe for defence from the United States. Our peace with the kingdoms of Europe must be broken up. England has a moral interest in this question, and a political one too; she will not quietly see slavery extended and her own emancipated colonies endangered.

His third argument is, that the proposed measure will extend and perpetuate slavery. This is allowed and even contended for by the slaveholding states. Texas may be divided into nine states, each of them as large as Kentucky, and all of them may be filled with slaves; nor will the infection stop here, nor will the evil be diminished in the old states; the domestic slave trade will be vastly increased, and the foreign slave trade encouraged.

A fourth argument is drawn from the bearings of the measure on our national Union. It will destroy the balance of power between the North and the South; or rather it will increase the already disproportionate power of the South; it will give new violence and passion to the agitation of the question of slavery; it will give rise to Constitutional questions and conflicts which cannot be adjusted. "To me it seems not only the right, but the duty of the free States, in case of the annexation of Texas, to say to the slaveholding States, 'We regard this act as the dissolution of the Union. The essential conditions of the national compact are violated. To you, we will faithfully adhere, but will not join ourselves to this new and iniquitous acquisition.'"

His last argument is, that "the cause of liberty, of free institutions, a cause more sacred than Union, forbids the annexation of Texas." A disastrous influence must be exerted on the moral sentiments and principles of the country; we are corrupt enough already; prosperity has become, even now, dearer

than freedom; we have become wedded to gain as our chief good, the invasion of Texas by our citizens, is a mournful comment on our national morality. A spirit of lawlessness also pervades our community; mobs are already taking the government into their hands, the rights of speech and the press are invaded by lawless force. And the measure proposed cannot fail to aggravate all these evils, as well as injure essentially the cause of republicanism and liberty abroad.

Instead of proceeding further with this meagre sketch of the author's reasoning, we beg leave respectfully and earnestly to solicit again, the careful perusal of the publication, by all who wish to possess a clear understanding of this subject; and the co-operation of all true friends of their country and of humanity, in the effort to give it a circulation as wide as the whole length and breadth of the land.

Agrarian Stories. No. 1. Fanny Forrester. Philadelphia, Thomas Lattimer, 1837.

This, like some other small books, has lain on our table too long unnoted perhaps, but not therefore undeserving the attention of our readers. Its design is, with the weapons of "truth, and light and love," to meet and confound some of the popular errors of the day, and expose the baleful influences of atheistical and infidel doctrines, upon the peace and prosperity of those classes in society, who are excited with so much zeal to discontent with the allotments of Providence, and to the adoption of the "tremendous principle of a community of goods, an equalization of all property." "The reception of this little narrative, by the public, is to decide whether it shall fall alone by the way side," or form the first of a series of "Agrarian Stories." We think that if the author shall be sustained in his laudable plan, and "go on from strength to strength," his labors cannot fail to render important service to the cause of virtue.

The Student's Account Book. By Allen Lincoln. Boston, Whipple & Demorell, No. 9, Cornhill.

"The object of this book is, to provide students with the means of keeping an account of their pecuniary concerns with ease and correctness, and to promote habits of accuracy and economy." It is accompanied with very full recommendations from Rev. President Lord of Dartmouth College, and Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Secretary of the American Education Society; recommendations that need no endorsement of ours. We will add our testimony, however, to the manifest utility of such a plan for promoting the economy and integrity of young and inexperienced students.

Live and let Live, or Domestic Service Illustrated. By the author of *Hope Leslie*, the *Lives of the Poor Rich Man*, and the *Rich Poor Man*, &c.

The writer says in the preface, "But I shall be satisfied if it arouses more active minds than mine to reflection upon the duties and capabilities of mistress-esses of families; if it quickens some sleeping consciences; if it makes any feel their duties and obligations to their inferiors in position," if in short it incite even a few of our young country women to a zealous devotion to "home missions." The last two italicized words savour strongly of a meek at the cause of domestic missions, though we are unwilling to believe it was designed as such. The book is valuable, and it will not be the author's fault if the hopes above expressed are not realized. The secrets of much trouble with domestics are exposed by various apt and striking illustrations. The author urges the obligation of treating domestics with the kindness due dependent friends, rather than with the coldness and inhumanity practiced toward servants and slaves. Attention to their general improvement is urged with suitable earnestness and with much ability. This book produces the conviction that the character of domestics will be greatly improved, when ladies better understand the various and responsible duties which devolve upon them as heads of families. We think no person of this description can fail of being deeply interested and profited by this book.

#### LIBERIA.

From the latest No. of the *Liberian Herald*, we abstract some facts and speculations relating to the land of darkness and shadow of death; ill-fated, neglected Africa.

The Slave Trade, is now carried on with renewed vigor; the whole coast is in a state of destructive excitement.

Mode of Purchase.—At the Galleries, if a man sells to a slave, two slaves, he obtains credit in goods for two more, and so of any greater number. In other words, the man who purchases two slaves and pays for them, will pay at the same time for two more, to be delivered at a future time.

Price of a Prime Slave.—One hundred pounds of tobacco, and 25 pounds of powder, equal to \$14, such a slave, gotten safely to market, will command \$400.

An African Law.—It is an admitted principle throughout Africa, (and the slaves take the full benefit of it) that one individual of a tribe or clan is responsible for the acts of another; for a debt contracted by any individual of a tribe, the whole tribe is considered responsible. Hence, the slave runs no risk, by his system of credits; though the individual he has credited may attempt to cheat him; by enforcing his claim as the law allows him to do, he may throw a whole tribe, and even many tribes into a civil war, the result of which multiplies captives, and fills his own hands with the spoils of injured innocents.

Mr. Wilson.—Of this missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., the *Herald* says: "His gentlemanly and upright deportment, mild and tolerant conduct, enlarged and Catholic views, and inflexible exclusive attention to the legitimate objects of his mission, have secured him the confidence and esteem of all classes and creeds of men. He does not aim so much at display as utility; is not so anxious to be considered doing a great deal, as to be really doing something; aims not so much to raise a feverish and ephemeral excitement, as to effect real and permanent good."

A Slave Trader.—Pedro Blanco slave has exported from the Gallinas 1,800 slaves along the coast six months, and has recently received advice from the Havana of the safe arrival of one of his brig, the cargo of which sold for \$250,000. An equal number is exported from the same place by another factory, making 3,600 in six months; and yet this is a place, where it has generally been supposed, the trade was nearly extinct.

State of the Colony.—A visitor who has spent four months in Liberia and has seen most of the settlements, says: "It seems to me that the colony is working, and is destined to work incalculable good, in various ways, both to the colonists themselves, and the natives of the country." "I believe the morals of the people are as good as in any American settlement of similar size and advantages."

Mode of Procuring Slaves. A Specimen.—A large town belonging to Fartoria, in the midst of fancied security, is surprised by a party of Big Town people. From 60 to 80 victims are seized, and marched down to Little Cape Mount, where lies a Spanish schooner from the Leeward coast; there, they are immediately bartered for goods and shipped

on board. This is an occurrence of the present year. The slave not only buys the slaves when brought to him, but excites to robbery and murder, that he may obtain them.

White Plains Manual Labor School.—The Methodist Missionary Society sustain seven regular day schools and others in Liberia; and in addition to these, they have just established, under favorable auspices, a school designated as above. Its location is in the district of Millsburg. Its superintendent, is the Rev. R. R. Wilson. The plan is, to obtain a certain number of boys, say from 30 to 50, between the ages of 10 and 15 inclusive, both colonist and native, and have them bound as apprentices to the superintendent of the Methodist Liberia Mission, and his successors in office till they are 21. They are to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar, and some of the most common and useful mechanical arts, such as that of the carpenter, joiner, blacksmith or shoemaker. The object of the institution, is solely to do good, to provide for, and foster the orphan, and the untalented child of the savage, and prepare them by a suitable education, to gain an honest livelihood, anywhere. As yet operations have hardly commenced, except that the necessary buildings are in readiness; five pupils only are on the ground.

Habits of the Native African.—Laziness and supineness on the part of the men, are authorized by long standing custom; labor of every kind, (war excepted) is regarded as a badge of meanness; and the American negro, faithful to the character of his ancestors, when restored to Africa, prefers to live by petty trading, rather than by laborious and honorable industry. Hence the slow progress of improvement in the colony. Still, improvement there is, and greater improvement there will be, if the friends of Africa persevere in their efforts.

Still Later Intelligence.—An Agricultural Association is projected in the colony with a capital of \$5,000. The principal object is the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar. "It is truly gratifying to witness the zeal with which all classes of people are now turning their attention to the subject of farming. It is now with difficulty that a mechanic can be persuaded to work at his trade, even at an advanced price." At the public farm on Bushrod Island, 20 acres are now under successful cultivation. The public farm at Junk also promises well. Exclusive of the settlements of Edina and Bassa Cove, 450 acres of land are in an excellent state of cultivation. At Edina, the most laudable exertions are making in the cause of agriculture. The present calculation is, that in a few years sugar will be sent from the colony to the United States, instead of being sent from the United States to the colony.

A Capt. Spence, an Englishman, has laid claim to nearly the whole coast from Bassa Cove to Cape Palmas, and has repeatedly ordered away the colonial traders from some of those points, and threatened violence in case they disobeyed him. King William, of Sesters, where Spence has his establishment, writes to the Lieut. Governor, that it is not true that Spence had purchased the country.

[Abstracted from the *African Repository*.]  
**A NOTICE TO THE TRUMPET.**  
We pledged ourselves some weeks since to give our reasons for declining a controversy with the Editor of the *Trumpet*, if they were deemed called for. And we had accordingly prepared twenty-four specified reasons for our course. It was not till today (Aug. 28) that we were informed by the *Trumpet*, of the Editor's wish that they should be made public; his paper of the 26th inst. being the only No. that we have seen since he gave us the invitation to take up the subject of Universalism in his columns.

It is not our wish, needlessly to wound the feelings of any man, not even the bitterest enemy God may suffer to arise against us. And we have not the slightest personal hostility toward Mr. W. nor toward any of his associates or followers; (and we presume that they will readily reciprocate this sentiment.) Our sole object of attack, is the system of Universalism, with which numbers have identified themselves, and which we believe, with entire assurance, to lack all support from Scripture or reason, and to be fraught with the most fearful consequences to the interests of man, both in time and eternity.

We apprehend that the detail of "the twenty-four reasons" would involve us in the suspicion at least of personal feelings which we do not indulge, and provoke feelings in our antagonists which we do not wish to excite; beside occupying a space in our own columns, which may be better devoted for the edification of the majority of our readers.

We will say this much, however, in redemption of our pledge. The principles of biblical interpretation, adopted by Mr. W. and his associates, are *alto cado* different from those which we believe to be just and true. The first business, in any controversy respecting the truths of the Bible, is, to establish the grounds on which opponents may meet. Without some common ground, no progress whatever can be made toward the settlement of any question in controversy. And so far as we have read the controversial articles of Mr. W., his lectures on the Parables, &c. we are convinced that years of discussion on those principles alone, must intervene, before we could be prepared to meet the man question.

The question whether Universalism or Calvinism, or Unitarianism be true, can never be decided by an appeal to isolated texts of Scripture, nor by *ad captandam* arguments, more than by naked assertions. The scope of every writer, and of every argument, with the grand aim of the whole sacred volume, to make men "holy as God is holy," is to be steadily kept in view, by every man who would know or declare what is "the mind of the Spirit." And this we are free to say, is not the course adopted by any Universalist writer that has ever fallen in our way.

Furthermore, if the Editor of the *Trumpet* is sincere in the wish that his readers may know the truth, and for that end, that they may read the reasonings of the opponents of Universalism, we would respectfully suggest to him the expediency of introducing into his pages copious extracts from Stuart, Hawes and Cooke, men who have labored earnestly yet calmly in defence of what we believe to be truth, and whose arguments, many of them at least, so far as we are aware, have never yet been met, nor any of them refuted.

As to the time that would be required to conduct such a controversy as has been proposed, we profess to have enough of it for every duty to which God calls us. But in a land of Babel, and in an age when light flows abroad so copiously from ten thousand sources, and when the public mind is so extensively awake to religious enquiries, and when the assaults upon truth are so varied and constant, we cannot perceive, that duty requires us to expend so great an amount of time, as would be sacrificed in the effort to settle the principles of interpretation, and then to settle all points involved in the main question at issue. It is our firm belief, that Universalism, as a body, are

not made such by argument, nor will they be unmade by argument. "Not by night nor by power, but by my Spirit," with the Lord of hosts."

That this Spirit, who never errs, may yet guide the Editor of the *Trumpet*, and all his associates, and all who are deluded by the same unscriptural theories, into all truth, and preserve their steps from "taking hold on hell," is the fervent prayer, and will be the unceasing object of effort, by

#### TABACCO CHEWING.

It is not quite according to our taste, to head an article with filthy terms; but we know of no other alternative, in writing of a filthy subject. Our kind readers will excuse us.

In the *Liberian* for March, the Sextons of the different churches in Monrovia, publish a petition to the selectmen and church wardens of the township, for relief from a common nuisance, and state, that "certain persons, not having the love of cleanliness before their eyes, infected with a horrid love of a certain weed called Tobacco, but more properly 'Mundungus,' who yet attend the churches, are 'constantly muzzling said vile weed in their mouths, producing in copious abundance a liquid, poisonous and hateful in all its properties; continually spitting it over the floors, benches, and not unfrequently on the clothes of those that sit near them;' and for relief, they pray those honorable bodies, 'to force said persons to forego the anti-christian and barbarous use of said noxious weed, at least during the short time they are in the house of worship,' or else, to pass a law, forcing them to leave the products of the distillation during the hours of worship." The petitioners are fully convinced, that should their petition be granted, they should "see satisfactory redress of their grievances, and the Epicures, the exclusive benefits of their darling weed."

The disgusting and filthy practice here so sarcastically animadverted on, would not deserve our notice were it confined to a little corner of Africa, or the whole of it. But, the churches are neither few nor far between, we apprehend, even in New England, in which not only the sextons but a large part of the congregation, find their sense of propriety and reverence regard for the house of God, offended by the unclean habits of tobacco chewers. Is there not a magistrate, better than selectmen or church wardens, in every man's bosom, having power enough to remove this nuisance from our churches forever?

#### BIBLE CAUSE IN CANADA.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have made a further grant of 1200 Bibles and Testaments (in addition to 800 copies already forwarded) to the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society; offering also to receive a proposition from them toward defraying the expenses of an Agency.

Destitution.—Of 400 families, visited by Capt. Mainland, in Kingsley, Durham, Berry and Lingwick, 422 required copies of the whole or a part of the Scriptures. Most of these are Protestants. In three other townships, containing 355 families, there were sold and given away in May and June last 536 copies of the Scriptures. "In many of the settlements," says Capt. M., "I found the destitution of the means of grace was very great, and the lamentable consequences were in some places very apparent; but where that and perversion of truth, Universalism, in any degree prevailed, the results to be expected were unfortunately too self-evident; and it is to be feared that this tainted doctrine, is silently creeping in, snake like, in many sections of the country."

Auxiliaries.—Auxiliary societies have been formed in several counties, and are about being formed in others. The chief impediments in the way of forming them throughout the country are, ignorance of the Bible—the want of an adequate supply of ministers, and a great deficiency, both of day and Sabbath Schools. An increasing anxiety is apparent, however, to remove all the hindrances.

Reception of the Agent.—Capt. M. was everywhere cordially received, hospitably entertained, and efficiently assisted by the friends of the cause. His expenses were small, and his heart was encouraged.

Toronto Auxiliary, U. C.—This Society goes forward with increasing activity and success; its members appear "resolved to increase the means of its usefulness, and give it an efficiency proportioned to the circumstances of the country."

We trust those "Northern Lights" will increase in brilliancy and strength, till they shall be absorbed in the beams of the full risen "Sun of Righteousness."

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lipsius, in his treatise, "De Supplicio crucis," says, that the upright beam of the cross was a fixture at the place of execution, whether the criminal was made to bear only the transverse arm. Consequently the painters are in error who depict our Saviour's bearing the entire cross.

"There is a certain coldness in the phrases of European language, compared with the Oriental forms of speech. The English language has received innumerable improvements from an infusion of Hebrewisms, derived out of the practical passages of holy writ. They warm and animate our language, give it force and energy, and convey our thoughts in ardent and intense phrases. There is something in this kind of diction, that often sets the mind in a flame, and makes our hearts burn within us. How cold and dead is a prayer composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by that solemnity of phrase, which may be drawn from the sacred writings!"—*Addison*.

"As an instance of the difficulty which foreigners find in pronouncing the English language, one has only to observe the seven following words, which we all spell alike, but which differ widely in their pronunciation. Through, lough, dough, tough, cough, the surname Gough and the Irish Couch (pronounced couch)."

The eccentric Jewish Missionary, Mr. Wolff, thus describes his intended journey: "I am going now to Jedda; thence, God willing, cross over to Massowah; and from thence I intend to proceed to the capital of Abyssinia, Gondar, where the Jews called Falasha are residing. After having stopped with them four or five months, and given Bibles also to the Christians, I intend to go to Shoa, thence to Narea, where Christians are, and thence to Timbuctoo and the Cape of Good Hope. Should I not be able to proceed from Narea to those places, I intend to go to Melinda, Mozambique and Cape of Good Hope. And after having proclaimed the tidings of salvation at the Cape, I intend to come again to Bombay, thence to Candahar, Kohan, Yarkand, Orenburg, Kamschatka, Petersburg, America, Marseilles and Malta." The good will in this case may be equal to an apostle, but "the driving is like the driving of Jesus, the son of Numbs; for he driveth furiously."

Lord Brougham in one of his addresses to the House of Lords upon Education gave the following account of a school in London, which he had recently visited. "I have lately visited it in company with some of your Lordships, and certainly a more extraordinary spectacle of the progress of instruction among children I never beheld, or indeed heard of in any country, at any time. It is really astonishing how the human faculties could, at so early an age, be cultivated to such a degree. A dozen or two of the children were asked such questions as these: What is the interest of £535, 7s. 4d. for fifteen seconds? 'How many men will stand, allowing two feet and an half to a man, on three quarters of an acre?' Scarcely a minute was given for the answers, and they were as correct as they were instantaneous. The pupils were not puzzled in any case but one, and that must have been from some misunderstanding. The only question which I could have answered without pen and ink. But this marvellous display was not confined to Arithmetic. Among other things, I saw a boy take a scale, without having any copy, and solely from memory, trace upon it the outlines of Palestine and Syria, marking all the variations of the coast, the bays, harbors and creeks, naming towns and rivers, and adding their ancient as well as their modern names. Now all this is real, substantial, useful knowledge, fitted alike to exercise and unfold the youthful mind, and lay up a store of learning, to be the solace of the vacant moments and the helpmate of the working hours in after years." The proficiency of such a school however does not compensate for the sad destitution of schools in other parts of the kingdom; for the overseers in their recent answer to the parliamentary inquiries, report, 117 places of 200 scholars and upward, 603 places with a population between 200 and 500, and 2,206 places with a population under 200, as entirely destitute of schools.

It is a very striking circumstance that the first inventor of the art of printing should have been once on so bold and important an enterprise as that of printing an entire Bible. This they did, and executed it with remarkable success. The *Vulgate* Bible, so called from having been found about the middle of the last century, in Cardinal Ximenes's library at Paris, is now generally regarded as the earliest printed book. "We may see in imagination the venerable volume leading up the crowded myriads of its followers, and imploring, as it were a blessing on the new art, by dedicating its first fruits to the service of Heaven."

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The character of God viewed abstractly, that is any or all his attributes, aside from visible display, is adored. Men will speak with an angel's tongue of God's wisdom, justice, holiness, sovereignty, &c. but a palpable exhibition of any one of these in a visible action, would be contemplated with disgust and aversion. The Jews could speak of God in the highest terms; but mark their treatment of Christ his *express image*. A man to-day speaks of divine justice in the highest praise; to-morrow his child dies and he mourns. He commends God's sovereignty, but sees others converted, and quarrels with this very act.

A Boston Editor, Columbia Centinel, in commenting on a duel recently fought in Texas, remarks: "We think that the practice of duelling is the only sure corrective of the abuses of the press. What prevails you can always control the movement of puppets and libellers; the law affords you no redress." It would seem one would not have occasion for greater surprise at finding a Boston Constructor on a paper table than to find such a sentiment uttered in a Boston Editor. Here is an open, unblushing defence of duelling, that most feed-like of all human transgressions. We question whether there are any exhibitions of human depravity more odious, more revolting, more awfully forbidding of any perversion may be, than this to be found in what is called "an affair of honor." And such a practice "is the only sure corrective of the abuses of the press." That, yet cannot prevent men from abusing you in print only by holding over them the terrors of a challenge, only by giving them to understand that they will be exposed to a visitation at your hands, most solemnly and sternly forbidden by the laws of God and man? We might look for such a sentiment from New Orleans, for example, where three such cases of the correction of abuse took place in a single Sabbath of late; but who would have expected them from the Editor of a popular Boston daily paper?



1. All subscribers of every denomination, friendly to the cause of Missions, are authorized and requested to act as agents for this paper; and to such every sixth copy will be allowed.

2. All communications to be addressed to Rev. C. C. MACLEOD, No. 4 Somerset Place, Boston.

3. N. B. All letters, unless containing money to the amount of ten dollars, must be post paid.

NEW YORK, AUG. 23, 1847.

Editors throughout the United States, friendly to the object of this paper, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

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Sept. 1

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